

Lerald Tribune

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WEATHER—PARIS: Occasional rain, 58-64 (10-15). Tomorrow: Cloudy, 58-64 (10-15). LONDON: Cloudy, 58-64 (10-15). Tomorrow: Cloudy, 58-64 (10-15). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, 64-72 (18-22). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 64-72 (18-22). CHICAGO: Partly cloudy, 64-72 (18-22). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 64-72 (18-22). WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy, 64-72 (18-22). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 64-72 (18-22). NATIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	6.5	Libya	9	Yugoslavia	3.0
Belgium	10	Luxembourg	10		
France	10	Malta	10		
Germany	10	Netherlands	10		
Greece	10	Portugal	10		
India	10	Spain	10		
Italy	10	Sweden	10		
Japan	10	Switzerland	10		
Lebanon	10	Turkey	10		
		U.S. Military	10		

Fire-Free Zone in Suez Is Asked in New U.S. Plan

UNITED STATES (Reuters).—The United States has proposed a new cease-fire between Israel and the Arab states, and creation of a fire-free zone along the Suez Canal to make peace negotiations easier, according to a Washington press conference today.

Idle East Hope in Paris

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ames Goldsborough

June 24.—A softening in the Middle East peace talks in Paris today, as Soviet officials arrived here to discuss it.

Officials pointed out that the Soviet visit had been since Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's visit this month, and was not with the new U.S. peace plan for a Middle East settlement.

Such have been noted for the last week, sources said, that the Soviet visit was not with the new U.S. peace plan for a Middle East settlement.

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Dubcek Out As Envoy To Turkey Party Expulsion Expected Soon

By Henry Tanner

VIENNA, June 24 (NYT).—Alexander Dubcek, who tried to liberalize Czechoslovak Communism in 1968, has been dismissed as ambassador to Turkey, according to an announcement today by Cetska, the official Czechoslovak press agency.

This news coincided with reliable reports that the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist party is scheduled to meet Friday or Saturday to discuss Mr. Dubcek's formal expulsion from the party.

These latest events are viewed here as evidence that Gustav Husak, the present Czechoslovak party leader, has lost a behind-the-scenes struggle against an extremist group headed by such men as Alois Indra and Vasek Blah, national party secretaries under Mr. Husak, and Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Mr. Husak, who took Mr. Dubcek's place as party leader on April 17, 1969, with the Soviet Union's blessing, has been seen by some observers as a relative moderate who might be willing to establish a fairly lenient regime once the old, close relations with Moscow had been restored.

But Mr. Husak has been faced with an increasingly grim challenge from the extremist wing of the party. The personal fate of Mr. Dubcek and the question of political trials are understood to be key elements in this power struggle.

Mr. Husak, supported by President Ludvik Svoboda, is known to have opposed both the expulsion of Mr. Dubcek and the staging of show trials in front of his friends.

However, in a dramatic showdown meeting of the party presidium on May 25, Mr. Husak and President Svoboda were overruled by a majority who voted for Mr. Dubcek's expulsion, according to reports from reliable Communist sources in Prague.

The split in the Presidium was 7 to 4. Peter Colotka, the premier of Slovakia, and Jozef Urban, a former head of the trade unions, voted with Mr. Husak and President Svoboda.

The expulsion decision of the Presidium must be confirmed by the party's Central Committee, but there seems to be virtually no doubt that the larger body will do so.

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FIRST DOWN—Arthur J. Goldberg (left) addresses his supporters in New York after winning the Democratic nomination for governor. At his side is Basil Paterson, the state senator who will be running with him for lieutenant governor.

In New York Primaries

Goldberg Is Narrow Victor; Powell Apparently Defeated

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK, June 24 (WP).—In an unexpectedly close primary, Arthur J. Goldberg edged out Howard J. Samuel yesterday for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, while Rep. Richard L. Ottinger coasted to victory in a four-way race for the Senate nomination.

Rep. Ottinger's surprisingly strong showing was seen as a testimonial to the power of political commercials on television, and Mr. Goldberg's neck-and-neck race suggested that a big name alone would not produce a landslide in New York State.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, after 25 years as the "King of Harlem," apparently was defeated by Charles E. Rangel, a state assemblyman. Rep. Powell polled 7,589 votes to Mr. Rangel's 7,904. There was a likelihood that a recount would be demanded.

In the Senate race, with 13,288 of 13,735 districts reporting, the count was: Rep. Ottinger, 361,556; Paul O'Dwyer, 304,481; Theodore N. Sorensen, 152,094; Richard O'Max, 101,893.

The first tally in the vote for nominee as governor was: Mr. Goldberg, 492,651; Mr. Samuel, 447,536.

Mr. Goldberg's running mate, Basil Paterson, swamped Jerome Ambro and became the first black nominee for lieutenant governor selected by a major party.

Only when the results were firm did the white-haired, 61-year-old Mr. Goldberg, former U.N. chairman and Secretary of Labor, drive to his campaign headquarters to acknowledge his success.

"I'm proud of the voters of the Democratic party," he said, as he stood with Mr. Paterson. "They have placed their hopes before their feet. They have overwhelmingly demonstrated to the voters of the nation that there is no prejudice in our party."

Rep. Powell, 51, won a recent bout with cancer, but his health apparently was a factor in his defeat in a six-man race. Mr. Rangel has Republican backing too, and is assured of election in November.

First elected in 1945, Rep. Powell, a flamboyant preacher-politician, had won handily ever since, even two years ago while he was excluded from the House for alleged misuse of funds.

Rep. Powell fought the exclusion to the Supreme Court and won, but he was not re-elected. He has since returned to the House and is now a member of the Education and Labor Committee.

As usual, Rep. Powell had campaigned very little in his bid for a fourth term. He told one of his few pre-primary news conferences that his chances of defeat were "none whatsoever."

Young Marine Acquitted of Murdering 16

Didn't Even Kill Foe, He Declares on Stand

By Karl E. Meyer

DA NANG, South Vietnam, June 24 (AP).—A young Marine accused of unprovoked murder in the deaths of 16 Vietnamese women and children last February was found not guilty today after testifying that he had "never shot anybody" in Vietnam—not even enemy soldiers.

When the acquittal was announced, Pfc. Thomas R. Boyd, 19, jumped up, his cheeks tear-stained. "Thank God!" he shouted. He hugged his civilian attorney, Howard R. Trockman, and then dashed outside the courtroom where several members of his company were awaiting the verdict.

Pvt. Boyd, of Evansville, Ind., had faced a maximum sentence of life imprisonment if convicted.

Had Opportunity

Pvt. Boyd, who served in a rifle company throughout his Vietnam tour, said that on one occasion he had an opportunity to kill when "he spotted five goats [Communist soldiers] on a trail."

Although his squad leader told him to kill one of the Communist soldiers, Pvt. Boyd said, "I couldn't shoot him."

His testimony came after several members of his platoon said under oath that they had never seen him shoot anyone in any combat situation.

Pvt. Boyd's defense lawyers had moved earlier for dismissal of the charges against him on the grounds that there was no evidence he had killed at Son Thang and that he wasn't even "the kind of person who is fit for military service."

The young Marine testified that before he came to Vietnam last July his pastor had told him one of life's most important lessons was: "Thou shalt not kill."

Only when he holds the control of many countries and can exploit their people and resources for his own interests. He has many wives and children and an easy life.

He turned to strategy. He told us how the guerrillas deal with the B-52, the terror weapon that drops loads of bombs, each one blasting a hole the size of a house. American military men consider the planes extremely effective in keeping enemy forces off balance.

But Anh Hai was disdainful of them. "I have been through three B-52 raids," he remarked. "Once you have the experience, you don't feel it next time. Jumping to a crouching position on hands and feet, he showed how to ride out the jolts until a raid was over. "Only a direct hit can hurt you," he said. "The radius of destruction is small."

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Senate Repeals Gulf of Tonkin Measure, 81-10

By Philip Carter

WASHINGTON, June 24 (WP).—The Senate renounced the Gulf of Tonkin resolution today by a vote of 81-10.

The vote marked the first legislative test of the resolution of support for presidential prosecution of the Vietnam war since the measure's overwhelming passage by both houses of Congress on Aug. 7, 1964.

But today's action offered no clear signal of present sentiment in the Senate about President Nixon's conduct of the conflict in Indochina. Some war critics hailed the repeal vote as a major step toward restoring the war powers in Congress and bringing an end to the Asian conflict. Republicans, who voted for repeal with White House support, contended on the other hand that their action would neither diminish presidential authority as commander in chief of the nation's armed forces, nor affect his conduct of the war.

And Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., who served as floor manager of the original resolution, and has since regretted it, paradoxically voted against repeal. The repeal issue was forced, he sharply contended, in the wrong way, by the wrong people, and for the wrong reasons.

Today's vote came during a tactical skirmish on the fringes of the major constitutional conflict. Sen. Robert Dole, R., Kan., a leading Nixon administration strategist in the protracted debate over the pending Cooper-Church amendment, surprised most of his colleagues when he proposed repeal of the Tonkin resolution on Monday.

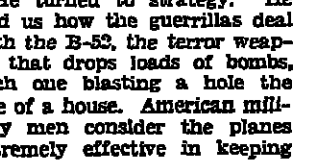
Administration supporters, he said, were tired of being called war backers, and the repeal of the Tonkin resolution, in any case, would not tie the President's hands in Asia.

Other Nixon backers quickly endorsed his move, but Sen. Fulbright indignantly pointed out, was already on the Senate calendar for a vote at a later date. Proposed by Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr., R., Md., and endorsed by Sen. Fulbright's own Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the repeal measure to that point had been largely conceived as an anti-war gesture.

Meanwhile, however, the Senate has significantly softened the proposed Cooper-Church amendment. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Mr. Agnew spoke a few hours after the Senate, debating the measure, had voted to repeal the Tonkin resolution. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Father Would Work in Hanoi In Trade for Prisoner Son



Alexander Ducat

PARIS, June 24 (UPI).—A gray-haired father from Maryland said today he has offered to teach in North Vietnam in exchange for the release of his war-prisoner son.

Smiling but with tears in his eyes, Alexander Ducat, 67, said he has twice conferred with the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks on his proposal to organize a school in Hanoi, if they will free his son, Bruce, 39, a pilot shot down Dec. 2, 1966.

"I have completed a satisfying career and my life is approaching its twilight," Mr. Ducat, a former vocational educator, said.

"Bruce has been a prisoner since he was 26. He has not seen his small daughter since she was an infant. The greatest happiness I could have, in the declining years of my life, would be to see him reunited with his wife and child."

No Reaction

The Scottish-born Mr. Ducat said the three Hanoi officials with whom he spoke had "no reaction" to his offer. He said the Vietnamese delegation indicated it would give him a reply before the end of July, while he is vacationing in Scotland.

Mr. Ducat told a news conference he and his wife, of Bethesda, Md., and his son's wife never heard from the missing pilot.

But he said Bruce Ducat's name was on a list of approximately 50 living prisoners published by a lieutenant who was one of three prisoners freed in July, 1969.

"For the last ten months, I have agonizingly tried to think of some way I might help my son," the father said softly.

"My son as a POW is a liability to the North Vietnamese. I, on the other hand, offer them the use of skills which could be beneficial in helping train their citizens in vocational and technical fields. I did not arrive at my decision easily."

The father said he was received "politely" at the North Vietnamese mission and told his proposal would be forwarded to Hanoi. However, he said, "I'm not too optimistic because of the experience of other people who have been here in Paris" to see the North Vietnamese.

Syria Claims 175 Victims In Twin Attack Against Israel

DAMASCUS, June 24 (AP).—Syrian tanks and artillery units struck across the Golan Heights today, killing 175 Israelis, a Syrian military spokesman reported.

The Syrians stormed two fortified Israeli positions in the central and northern sectors of the occupied heights under cover of an intensive artillery barrage, said the spokesman.

Twelve Israeli tanks, five half-tracks, five observation posts, and two radar stations were completely destroyed in the two ferocious attacks, he said.

Syria since the 1967 Middle East war.

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Dudman-III: 'Sadness' Makes a Soldier Fight

By Richard Dudman

Chief Washington Correspondent of the St. Louis Dispatch Copyright 1970

"As long as there is one of us left, we will fight on."

The toughness and dedication of the guerrillas in Cambodia, as we came to know them in 40 days of captivity there, made that seem a statement of fact rather than a propaganda slogan.

During the two weeks we spent in and around the base camp, behind the guerrillas, we saw three American correspondents—Elizabeth Pond, of the Christian Science Monitor, Michael Morrow, of Dispatch News Service International, and I—often heard our captors discuss the revolution they were waging against heavy odds.

Several guerrillas told us, in almost identical words, "To live without freedom and independence is as good as being dead. To die for the revolution is nothing."

The individual is submerged in the struggle. Even the family, so important in Asia, takes second place to the revolution.

Anh Qui, one of our five guards, told us one day, "We miss our families, but we have an obligation to oppose American aggression. When we have won we will go home in peace."

Richard Dudman, a veteran reporter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, was one of three correspondents released by Communist guerrillas after 40 days of captivity. Upon their release on June 15, they were the only correspondents of 23 captured in Cambodia to have been released. In this article Mr. Dudman describes the determination of the guerrillas to fight the Americans in Southeast Asia and their willingness to sacrifice their lives and families for the revolution.

Qui, 31 years old and of Chinese extraction, had left a comfortable life in Phnom Penh some months before the March 18 coup that overthrew Norodom Sihanouk as ruler of Cambodia. He was the bookkeeper and purchasing agent for our little task force.

Another of the five, Anh Tu, once showed a picture of his wife and said she had been killed in a bombing raid and that his little daughter had been left with friends. This pained him, he said, but he would not resume the responsibilities of parenthood until the revolution was won.

Our political guard, Anh Hai, said, "The revolutionary neither has a family nor needs it. He takes all the people as his mother, father, brothers and sisters. When the revolution is won, then he can return to his family and home and lead a normal life."

He spoke to us one day, squatting at the door of our room

in a house where we had stopped. He was a short, stocky man with a constant smile and a shock of gray hair in a two-inch brush cut. A 25-year veteran of 100 battles against both French and Americans, he was concerned that we were bored or depressed.

"Talk is a good thing at driving away sadness," he said. "That led him to some observations about the joys and sadnesses in the life of a revolutionary. He said: "A revolutionary is sad when people are poor or when they are oppressed or colonized. But this is not the sadness that makes him do like this"—he buried his head in his hands—"but the kind of sadness that makes him fight."

The revolutionary is happy when the people are liberated, when there is a good and improving society, and when the working class is well cared for. "This is the complete opposite of the imperialist. He is happy

Viet Pilots in Egypt Said Be Challenging Israeli Jets

WASHINGTON, June 24 (Reuters).—Russian pilots in Egypt are being missions south of the canal and have challenged Israeli jets which crossed the Gulf of Suez, according to foreign press reports made available today.

The sources said the Russian planes had been crossing the Gulf of Suez for reconnaissance and surveillance of Egyptian Army units in Southern Egypt, but had decided not to engage Russian-plotted jets unless they entered the Suez Canal zone.

The sources said as many as 40 Russian jets had been on occasion scrambled to meet Israeli aircraft south of the Suez Canal zone with the objective of shooting them down.

But the Israeli planes had never come within range of the Russian-plotted aircraft and no shooting had ever taken place.

Diplomatic sources said the extent of Russian involvement in Egypt's air defense system had been clear recently.

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U.S. Steps Up Arms Shipment To Cambodia, Bolsters Mission

[illegible]

Third of Nation's 2 Billion Acres

Congress Unit for Keeping U.S. Ownership of Public Land

By Gladwin Hill

WASHINGTON, June 24 (NYT). A congressional commission, after a five-year study, recommended today that one-third of a nation's land be largely retained in federal ownership, but at major changes be made in management and uses. Foremost among the recommendations were that Congress assert its constitutional primacy in supervising the public lands and that presidential discretion be reduced, that public-land laws be revised to help such commercial activities as mining, timber and agriculture, that land be made available to states for urban expansion and that the U.S. Forest Service be shifted from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Interior.

A 342-page report containing 300 recommendations was presented to President Nixon and congressional leaders at noon by members of the Public Land Law Review Commission.

The study was the first comprehensive assessment of public land use in the two centuries of the nation's history, during which Congress and other agencies have passed thousands of laws and other enactments dealing piecemeal with the problem.

Nixon for Planning

President Nixon, receiving the report in a ceremony in the White House rose garden, said it "will have without question a very great effect on the policy of this country."

"It is essential to plan now for the use of that land," he continued, "not to do it simply on a case-by-case basis, but to have an overall policy."

The 19-member commission was created by Congress in 1964 to chart a future for the 665 million acres of land—out of the nation's total of two billion acres—in the hands of federal agencies.

The commission's recommendations generally call for an array of new legislation to remedy what one official called "the chaotic jumble" of land laws going back to 1782.

The commission's chairman, Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall, D., Colo., said he hopes the 1971 Congress will start taking up the proposals and that the implementation process will be completed in "six or eight years."

Prospect Uncertain

This prospect was regarded by experienced Washington observers as uncertain. The recommendations of three previous federal land study commissions in the last century were largely blocked by groups with conflicting interests, and many of the new proposals plainly contain the seeds of high controversy.

The report, while stressing repeatedly judicious "multiple use" of public lands, with solicitude for environmental values, have closely to policies advocated by the timber, mining and grazing industries, which conservationists have denounced as overly exploitative.

The initial reaction of one conservationist leader to the report was that it is an "emasculated" version of public land controls, and that of another was that the proposals are so disputable that they will provide a new rallying point for environmentalist opposition.

"The report, commission leaders acknowledged, deliberately bypasses the question of long-term conservation of such exhaustible resources as metals, coal and oil—leaving such considerations to the speaker's imagination," he said. "The normal operations of the market place."

Price Hikes Laid to Nixon By Mansfield

By Bernard D. Nossiter

WASHINGTON, June 24 (WP). —Like Mansfield, leader of the Democrats, today blamed the nation's economic plight on Nixon administration's "disastrous" allocation of resources, particularly its outlays for the Vietnam war.

Mr. Nixon's economic message last week, Sen. Mansfield declared:

"We are using our resources at a reckless rate and with dubious priorities. The priorities are still determined largely by yesterday's r and r fallacies."

National security, the Montana senator insisted, depends on reining spending from the war, the problems of cities, pollution, transportation, health and education at home.

Mr. Mansfield was speaking for Democrats in both houses, and his is likely to be the center of the Democratic campaign for the congressional elections this fall.

It ties together the twin evils of the war and the economy and attributes rising prices and unemployment to military spending.

Arriving to the substance of Mr. Nixon's address, Sen. Mansfield said with faint praise Mr. Nixon's creation of a productivity mission. The commission, called by Sen. Mansfield a "welcome addition," is to make public significant wage and price increases, as well as establishing "guidelines" for controlling inflation.

The majority leader said, "The House has not accepted the concept of guidelines."

What is the value of a commission in controlling inflation if it is not subject to use as a stick to persuade all who are persuaded to stay within the "unholy limits?" Sen. Mansfield said.

Wants Guidelines

gress can't draw up guidelines and persuade big business and labor to follow them, Sen. Mansfield said. But if the President, who has been reluctant to take this course, will do so, Congress will support him, the senator said.

Mr. Mansfield was speaking at a theme likely to be heard this fall: inflation bursts next from the fact that the government has failed to use its power to restrain the appetites of entrants of economic power.

Mr. Mansfield's speech was low sparring of vivid language and ded the words "Republican Democrat." At one point, in an about misdirected spending, he C-54 transport. Sen. Mansfield described it as a cost of \$10 every American, or \$3 billion, according to the latest public Force estimates, the overrun rate on the original order \$2.5 billion, or \$17.50 a head.

U.S. Researchers Report Gains in War on Gonorrhea

CHICAGO, June 24 (NYT). —A team of public health service researchers reported yesterday that they had developed an improved culture medium to grow the bacterium that causes gonorrhea, and that now they could infect an animal, the chimpanzee, to study the most common form of venereal disease.

The researchers said that the experimental culture methods could allow physicians to detect tens of thousands of gonorrhea cases that hitherto had escaped their recognition.

Further, the chimpanzee provides laboratory researchers with a means of possibly developing a specific blood test for gonorrhea, a better understanding of its natural course of infection, and an immunization against this disease, the health officials estimate afflicts at least 1.6 million Americans each year.

The researchers include Dr. Leslie C. Norins, Dr. John D. Schmale, John E. Martin Jr., Arzell Lester, Dr. Charles T. Lucas and Dr. Francis F. Chandler Jr. They presented their findings at a meeting of the American Medical Association here.

The researchers are all based at the Public Health Service's venereal disease research laboratory at the National Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta.

Among its many complications, gonorrhea can be a cause of sterility and arthritis, irritate tendons, lead to kidney damage, infect the heart, and produce meningitis (infections of the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord) and blind newborn children.

Wilson Finds a Roof in London, But Almost Needed References

LONDON, June 24 (UPI). —Harold Wilson, until Friday the captain of 10 Downing Street, has found a new home. But he most had to give references to obtain it, real estate agents said.

Mr. Wilson soon will move into No. 14 Vincent Square for a re-month stay while he looks for a permanent address.

The house is owned by the Church of England, but film producer Jerome Epstein has a 20-year lease on it. According to agents, Mr. Epstein put the house up for rent through Harrods.

When Harrods suggested a short-term client without disclosing his name, Mr. Epstein asked for references. Harrods offered to ask them, but told Mr. Epstein the prospective client was Mr. Epstein.

Mr. Epstein, who voted for the Labor party last week, dropped a demand.

Vincent Square, one of the biggest and quietest squares in London, is two minutes' drive from the Houses of Parliament.

Among Mr. Wilson's neighbors will be Duncan Sandys, a former Conservative party minister, and Richard Crossman, until a week one of Mr. Wilson's ministers.

Rep. McMillan Routs Negro In S.C. Voting

FLORENCE, S. C., June 24 (WP). —Rep. John L. McMillan, forced into a runoff for the first time in his 32-year career in Congress, swamped his Negro opponent by a margin of more than 2 1/2 to 1 in yesterday's Democratic primary.

Rep. McMillan, 72, carried all nine counties in South Carolina's 6th District in winning nomination for his 17th term. Final but unofficial totals from the district's 295 precincts showed him with 45,770 votes to 13,615 for Dr. Claud Stephens.

The veteran campaigner piled up large margins in the white areas of his northeast South Carolina district, which has two whites for each black. He held a slim lead in the first 90 minutes after the polls had closed, then gradually pulled far ahead.

Rep. McMillan has been chairman of the House District Committee for 22 years, and often has been the object of the wrath of proponents of home rule for the District of Columbia.

Nine home rule bills have been before the district committee while Rep. McMillan has been chairman, and none has been reported to the House floor.

Outside Help

Dr. Stephens, 38, a political newcomer, had been aided during the last week of his campaign by a delegation of about 50 black Washingtonians and about 30 staff members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which has called Mr. McMillan one of the "10 most unwanted politicians in the U.S." and an "atrocity to black people in the District of Columbia."

Rep. McMillan declined to meet reporters after his victory last night, but issued a statement from the Federal Building headquarters here saying that he was "elated" that the people of this district voted for him despite the intrusion of outsiders.

He added that network television coverage of his campaign "was the most biased I have seen in 22 years in Congress."

Dr. Stephens told a cheering crowd at his headquarters that "the 6th Congressional District will never be the same."

"The people here have shown that hopelessness does not exist, and big odds do not deter further efforts," he told his followers.

Rep. McMillan now faces opposition in the November general election from tobacco farmer Ed Baskin, the Republican nominee, and from an unannounced candidate of the segregationist South Carolina Citizens' Party.

Fraud Charge

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 24 (AP). —Hosea Williams, a vice-president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, asserted that ballots marked for Rep. McMillan were found on the eve of the primary election.

An FBI spokesman here said the agency had received the SCLC complaint, but declined further comment.

223,000 Needy Aided

NEW YORK, June 24 (NYT). —The Joint Distribution Committee, the American welfare agency that aids needy Jews the world over, assisted 223,000 men, women and children in 25 countries at a cost of \$23,383,000 last year, according to its annual report. The committee's program concentrated on Israel, Europe and North Africa.



WELFARE RIOT—Washington police restraining a woman at the Welfare Department.

Mothers Storm D.C. Welfare HQ; 44 Held

WASHINGTON, June 24 (WP). —More than 500 angry welfare mothers, demanding money to buy furniture, stormed city welfare headquarters here yesterday, smashing a heavy glass door, breaking windows, tossing rocks and scuffling with police.

Police arrested 44 demonstrators, including ten persons charged with disorderly conduct in the noon-time confrontation. Thirty-four more were arrested later as they occupied a welfare waiting room next door. The 32 women and two men were charged with unlawful entry.

Among those arrested were Rita Horn, a city welfare rights leader, and at least five organizers for the National Welfare Rights Organization, which arranged the daylong demonstration.

Members of its local welfare rights chapters have been visiting welfare branch offices for the past two weeks, submitting requests for furniture funds and promising to return yesterday to pick up checks.

City Human Resources Administrator Philip J. Rutledge, who met with 12 of the demonstrators and city Welfare Director Whitford G. Thompson yesterday afternoon, called the demonstration "a deliberate provocation."

"Nothing was accomplished and it was unnecessary," Mr. Rutledge said. He reiterated welfare officials' positions that they have no funds to give the women furniture grants but promised the protesters that "we'll take another look at the situation soon."

Rep. McMillan Routs Negro In S.C. Voting

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S. University Women Form Equality League

By Eric Wentworth

WASHINGTON (WP).—Dozens of women are forming a new equality league in the Nixon administration and Congress with the aim of stopping discrimination against members of the Women's Equity Action League (WEAL).

WEAL has already filed charges with the Department of Education against more than 30 individual institutions in the University of Maryland, the entire state and college systems of Alaska.

Representatives of WEAL women's groups showed up again in Capitol Hill this time to testify before a House Education subcommittee on anti-discrimination measures sponsored by Rep. Green, D., Ore.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., told Mrs. Green's committee, "I will face discrimination in admission where I encounter both official and unofficial quotas. They discriminate when they give scholarships and assistance."

When they graduate, their university will discriminate them in helping them find jobs. They will be discriminated against in hiring for jobs. If hired at all, they will be paid less than their male counterparts and they will most likely be paid less money than their colleagues of the other

Statistics back up such generalities. Under and her allies off long lists of statistics samples from campuses in the country. University of North Carolina, Dr. Sandler asserted, "to those who are especially qualified." At Stanford University 50 percent of city males hold the rank of full professor, only 10 percent of the women.

In the University of Maryland's College of Education, one department is headed by a woman. Dr. Sandler said, "there is no question of discrimination against women in the selection of faculty. And the fourth reason to investigate discrimination against women is that Congress will

approve these proposals this year appear highly uncertain at best. But meanwhile, as chairman of WEAL's action committee for federal contract compliance in education, Dr. Sandler has been concentrating her efforts on the Labor Department.

On Right Side

As these attacks through established legal channels, indicate, WEAL stands well to the right in the burgeoning spectrum of women's liberation. Members of the Ohio-based group, which started in 1968 and has spread to at least 24 states, seek to promote better economic opportunities for women and to solve various bread-and-butter problems confronting them. They do not walk picket lines, toss away their bras or shout "Male chauvinism!"

Married with two daughters, "Sandy" Sandler herself is a psychologist who works part-time at the Health, Education and Welfare Department writing new material for merit exams aimed at disadvantaged people.

She was a visiting lecturer this past year at the University of Maryland and suspects she has not been rehired because of her WEAL activities. At the same time, her "Uppity Women Unite" button testifies to her sense of humor.

The complaints against colleges and universities that Dr. Sandler has been firing off to the Labor Department since the end of January come under an executive order signed by former President Lyndon B. Johnson that forbids discrimination of all sorts by government contractors. WEAL started with a shotgun complaint against all institutions and has since filed more specific charges against bias at scores of individual campuses.

HEW Reply

So far, according to a spokesman for the HEW Office of Civil Rights, which is in charge of conducting compliance reviews, only one new investigation has been launched in direct response to WEAL's charges—at the University of Maryland. HEW investigators are looking into WEAL's charges at Harvard and at Manhattan Community College in New York City as part of broader reviews, he said.

The Labor Department announced on June 9 a set of guidelines to assure that federal contractors of all types give women a fair shake. Dr. Sandler called the guidelines "nice but not far enough." WEAL is prodding the administration to go a step further by adopting an affirmative action plan comparable to the "Philadelphia plan," which sets hiring goals for minority workers on government-contract construction projects. One proposed model plan for universities covers everything from free child care and "women's studies" in the curriculum to a quota for women in appointing administrators.



His cups of tea—Robert Dick, the official taster of tea imported into the United States, is still at work at the Food and Drug Administration office in Brooklyn thanks to a reprieve of the Tea Board by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Mr. Dick had sipped about 500,000 cups of tea during his 23-year career when President Nixon attacked his work as expendable in February, endangering his job.

Louis Harris Poll Shows Opinion In U.S. Is Divided Over Abortion

NEW YORK.—In the face of sweeping changes in the abortion laws of two states, New York and Hawaii, and mounting pressure from women's liberation groups to change the law elsewhere, the United States remains deeply divided on the abortion issue.

On an overall basis, about 50 percent of the country appears to be against abortion as against 40 percent in favor, according to a poll by the Louis Harris organization. But, when the question was rephrased to encompass legal abortion as an alternative "until good, safe birth control methods can be found," 49 percent of the public favored legalizing abortion, with 39 percent against.

Pollster Harris points out that these figures do not reflect uncertainty in public opinion so much as they reveal a deep cleavage in attitudes among different sections of the United States, as well as emotionally charged reactions among different population groups.

A national cross-section of 1520 households was recently asked: "Some states now have or are about to have new state abortion laws that permit a woman to have her pregnancy aborted for any reason, up to a certain month of pregnancy. In general, do you favor such laws permitting abortion for almost any reason or do you oppose them?"

By Region	Favor	Oppose	Not Sure
East	49	43	8
Midwest	36	56	8
South	28	68	13
West	52	41	7

By Sex	Favor	Oppose	Not Sure
Men	43	45	13
Women	37	55	8

By Education	Favor	Oppose	Not Sure
8th grade or less	19	67	14
High school	38	53	9
College	55	37	8

By Religion	Favor	Oppose	Not Sure
Protestant	39	49	13
Catholic	30	64	6
Jewish	71	18	11

By Age	Favor	Oppose	Not Sure
Under 30	46	45	9
30-49	44	49	7
50+	30	55	15

English Pianist Wins Tchaikovsky Prize

MOSCOW, June 24 (AP).—British piano professor John Lill shared first place with a Soviet contender last night in the prestigious Tchaikovsky music performance competition.

The 23-man jury chaired by Soviet pianist Emil Gilels awarded duplicate prizes to Mr. Lill and Vladimir Krainev, 26. Both will receive the full 2,500 rubles (\$2,750) in prize money.

Mr. Lill, 26, is a professor of music at the Royal College of Music.

In second place in the piano competition was Horacio Gutierrez of New York, a 21-year-old student at the Juillard School of Music. Victoria Posnikova of the Soviet Union and Arthur Moreira-Lima of Brazil shared third place.

When Mr. Lill performed the Brahms Second Concerto and the Tchaikovsky First Concerto Sunday night at the finals in Moscow, the audience gave him a prolonged, standing ovation and shouted "First prize."

The tall, bespectacled pianist has appeared in many concerts in Britain. He also has performed in the United States, Canada, Norway, Belgium, Austria and Italy.

His father is a factory worker in London. Mr. Lill said he began playing the piano at the age of 4 and now, after winning the competition in Moscow, he intends to organize his life "completely around the piano."

Earlier Gidon Kremer of the Soviet Union won the violin competition.

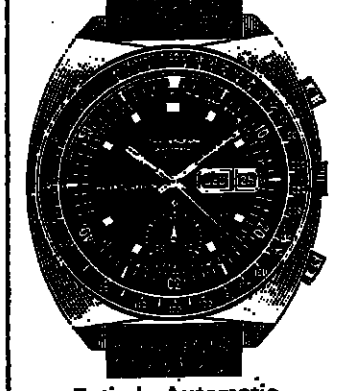
In the competition, a Japanese girl, Mayumi Fujikawa, 23, shared second prize with Vladimir Spivakov of the Soviet Union. Third and fourth places also went to Soviet entries. Glenn Dicterow of Los Angeles was fifth.

Chairman of the jury was Soviet violinist David Oistrakh.

Prague Exhibit

A large Laurens-Braque-Picasso exhibit opened June 9 and will run until Aug. 16 at the former Valdstejn riding school in Prague, a division of the National Gallery. The major part of the exhibit is devoted to engravings and bronze sculptures of Henri Laurens, representing virtually his entire creative life. Georges Braque is represented by lithographs and Picasso by a series of etchings and aquatints created in 1966.

ASTONISHING!

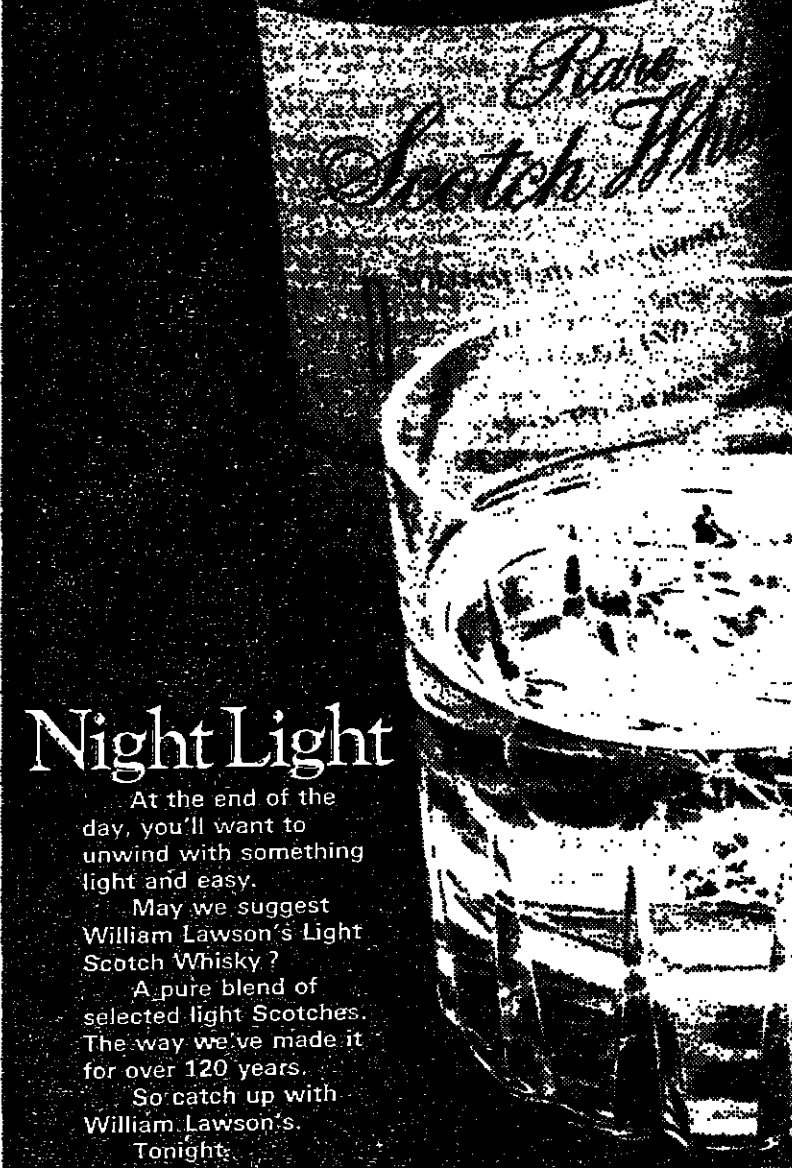


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ing Out in Japan

A Steak House in Kyoto With a Heart

By Naomi Barry

TO.—The fugu is the old's deadliest fish. And, eliest, according to local tales, it is also known as the fish puffer, or blow. The fish has a sac of poison, which must be removed or it will kill. Japanese cooks are skilled in, and none have been to fail.

Fugu, however, received international reputation as a weapon for James Bond. was a case in Germany when a wife and her allegedly decided to of an unwanted husband in imported fugu, but by as they ground it up into it food, the fish smelled it gave itself away.

rip to Japan is considerable without tasting this delicacy. You will not everywhere because it is expensive. However, it is Italy of the Santomo, a restaurant in a backstreet in Tokyo. The address is 2-3, Ginza Chuo-Ku.

raw fish is sliced into and arranged on a plate concentric circles so that embles a giant white nthemum. The still life sition is exquisite that as like sacrifice to poke

away at it with your chopsticks. The flesh is so delicate it is hard to keep in mind that you are really living dangerously.

Most foreigners get squeamish about the idea of raw fish. However, anyone who can swallow oysters and clams really shouldn't balk at uncooked tuna, which is absolutely delicious. The Japanese mainly eat only luxury fishes raw. There must be a moral in this.

A Steak House

For a taste of the East with a link to home, you might try the Ashiya Steak House in Kyoto. The steaks are grilled before you and the meat is the world-famous Oni beef from the best in beef-fed, hand-massaged stock.

The steaks are superb. But the Ashiya is more than just an attractive restaurant. It is an example of humanism at work. The eight boys who work there are all the sons of unmarried Japanese women and American GIs. As youngsters, they grew up rejected by Japanese society. Children of these liaisons received no support from the country of their fathers either. An American living in Japan, Robert Strickland, sought some of them out and made them active participants in his restaurant to give them a sense of family. Now they all have stock in the Ashiya.

A former GI himself, Mr.

Strickland returned to Japan in the late '50s as a student. He learned the language, developed a keen interest in Japanese humor, and apprenticed himself for two and a half years to the comedian Ashiya Gannosuke. During those years he appeared on stage, on television, and also acted as chauffeur, valet and tea boy. He went on to become a master of ceremonies in a Kyoto nightclub and a cook in a Chinese restaurant.

In 1963, he founded the Continental Trailways bus system in Japan, a company of which he is president. Mr. Strickland, who several years ago married a Japanese girl, is today a successful businessman. His company also acts as general agent for Holiday Inns of America, Thomas Cook and Sons, Avianca, and Continental Trailways, U.S.A.

A Dream

The Ashiya was a dream he had when he was a master of ceremonies. "From the time I came to Kyoto, almost penniless,

I wanted something to make me a permanent part of the city. It seemed that in view of my background, a restaurant that would offer a pure, authentic old-Kyoto atmosphere to foreign visitors as well as Japanese would be a worthwhile contribution to Kyoto. I was determined I would share the place with those who believed in my project and helped me make it possible.

"My wife operates the Ashiya as I'm in Tokyo during the week, and I return to Kyoto on weekends. Working at the Ashiya on Saturday and Sunday is my rest and relaxation."

On the second floor of the restaurant is a gallery to give international and local artists working and studying under the great Japanese masters a place to have their works shown and appreciated.

Gallery and steak house Ashiya are open from 5:30 to 11:30 p.m., closed Mondays. Dinner begins at 2:00 yen (approximately \$3.50). Reservations advisable. Tel.: (541) 7961.

beauty is the virtue of the body, as virtue is the duty of the soul.

Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Germaine Monteil

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Useful Addresses appears twice a week in the International Herald Tribune. To place an advertisement, contact your nearest Herald Tribune representative or Miss Frémont, Clement, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e. Tel.: 225-28-30.

Testing the Vote Bill

A reasonable inference can be drawn from President Nixon's statement that he would have vetoed the 18-year-old-vote bill if it had stood alone. The President reiterated his strong belief that the measure is unconstitutional and he does not expect it to survive the court test which he ordered the attorney general to bring as soon as possible. He signed the bill in order to save its other provisions—extension of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and a section allowing all citizens to vote in presidential elections without regard for state residency requirements.

In our view this was the best course he could have taken to resolve his dilemma. If the youth-suffrage rider exceeds the authority of Congress, the Supreme Court can invalidate it. The President could not have taken upon himself the responsibility for making this decision without risk of being gravely misunderstood by the two groups most deeply involved in the current unrest: the Negroes who look upon the Voting Rights Act as the most vital element in their enfranchisement and the youths who are seeking a part in the national decision-making process. Since the non-controversial parts of the bill involve the voting rights of about six million citizens—nearly one million blacks who have been registered under federal auspices or protection in the last five years and an estimated five million who in the past have lost their votes for president because of arbitrary state residency requirements—a veto could not have been justified for the sake of shielding the Supreme Court from what may prove an embarrassing task.

It is not yet clear what steps the attorney general will take to expedite the constitutional test in the courts, but there is a recent precedent for going directly to the Supreme Court. After Congress passed the original

Voting Rights Act, South Carolina sought an injunction in the Supreme Court against the enforcement of its provisions by the attorney general. The court not only accepted original jurisdiction in the case; it also recognized the desire of the state to obtain a ruling before its 1968 primary election and therefore dispensed with the appointment of a special master and expedited its own hearing. All the states were asked to participate as friends of the court.

The Supreme Court has an entirely logical aversion to deciding abstract issues and to rendering declaratory judgments or advisory opinions. Its basic business is judicial, the decision of actual cases and controversies. In this instance, however, one or more of the states is certain to challenge the right of Congress to fix the age for voting, and the Supreme Court is the only body which can resolve that very real issue. There is no basic controversy over facts which will require a lower-court trial in the usual sense. The basic question is what the Constitution requires.

If the Supreme Court is willing to follow its precedent in *South Carolina vs. Katzenbach*, there should be no difficulty in obtaining a prompt test of the statute. No doubt all the states will join in the appeal for prompt action since none of them can hold even a school-board or bond-issue election without possible confusion over the outcome until the issue is resolved. Meanwhile, Congress would do well to heed the President's advice to proceed with the approval of a constitutional amendment in any event. The vital question of enfranchising 11 million young citizens should not be left hanging precariously on the chance that the Supreme Court will say that the Constitution does not mean what it has always been assumed to mean in the past.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Threat to World Trade

The showdown over Japanese textile exports to the United States has come with the breaking off yesterday of talks in Washington with the Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry, Eiichi Miyazawa, and the Foreign Minister, Eiichi Aichi. President Nixon's top foreign policy advisers have warned that failure to work out a textile agreement with Japan is likely to cause a serious deterioration in Japanese-American relations just when Tokyo has decided to extend its security pact with Washington.

Apparently scornful of the wider political and economic dangers involved, Assistant Secretary of Commerce Kenneth Davis attacked the President's advisers and urged him to back the kind of compulsory quotas against textiles and shoes contained in the trade bill sponsored by Rep. Wilbur Mills. The result was a prompt demand by Commerce Secretary Stan for Mr. Davis's resignation.

Nevertheless, there remain powerful pressures on the President to impose drastic curbs on Japanese textiles. American producers and their political spokesmen are determined to hold the President to what they regard as his 1968 campaign to restrict Japanese competition. Secretary Stan has been urging the Japanese for months to accept long-term "voluntary" textile quotas that would accomplish this end, but the Japanese have refused. Premier Sato is feeling political and industrial pressures closely resembling those on Mr. Nixon.

It is urgent that both governments withstand these pressures and find a compromise solution. Although the details of the Miyazawa proposal have not been revealed, it appears the plan may provide the basis for such a compromise. It would impose a one-year moratorium, with Japanese textile shipments to this country limited to a little above the 1969 level. But the negotiation must look beyond the next 12 months if it is to have any hope of success. The United States should offer Japan, as well as other foreign producers, a chance to compete for larger sales here as the U.S. market for textiles expands. The moratorium would buy time for a worldwide solution.

Despite extreme claims by the American textile industry, little evidence has been offered of substantial injury or unemployment resulting from foreign textile competition. In his economic message last week, Mr. Nixon stated that this country's import policy will be reviewed "to see how supplies can be increased to meet rising demand without losing jobs at home." Textiles should provide a key test for this policy, not an exception to it.

However, the burden of a fair settlement of this dispute cannot rest solely on the United States. While complaining bitterly about the restrictions of others, the Japanese maintain tight restrictions against foreign trade and investment. Their failure to ease these restrictions plays into the hands of protectionists in this country and in others. The breakdown of these textile negotiations—perhaps only temporary—can have disastrous consequences. Not only does it endanger U.S.-Japanese relations and exacerbate Japanese nationalism but it could set this country on a route to protectionism that would spread internationally. It will take wisdom and skill on the part of both governments to avert such a disaster.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Today's Men

The people have not voted for a return to yesterday's men. They want a new-style Conservative government as different from the historic Tory image as Mr. Heath himself, the son of a working man, is different from the traditional Tory leader.

—From *The Sun* (London).

Edward Heath has all the qualities to become a great prime minister, but much depends on how fortune treats him. The problems which he will have to face in both foreign and domestic affairs are large and difficult.

One aspect of Britain's foreign policy will certainly be in rapport with Europe. The European outlook of [former Prime Minister Harold] Wilson was not without hypocritical nuances. That of Heath is sincere and far-sighted.

—From *Corriere della Sera* (Milan).

Cambodian Stalemate

U.S. troops in the Cambodian border regions have expelled the Communists from the "sanctuaries" which were formerly used to such effect in the war in South Vietnam. They have killed several thousand Communists and captured large quantities of arms and other equipment. But these achievements can only be regarded as valuable if one assumes that Cambodia will be able to keep what the Americans have won after the final withdrawal from Cambodian territory of U.S. troops by the end of this month. This is an assumption which no reasonably well-informed observer could possibly make.

The most that President Nixon seems likely to achieve in Cambodia is a stalemate similar to the one which confronts him in South Vietnam.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 23, 1895

MADRID—Some excitement was caused yesterday in front of the Royal Palace owing to the arrest of a man who was seeking to gain admission. He was conveyed to the police depot where, on examination, it was soon apparent that he was suffering from mental aberration, being possessed by a persistent idea that he had been invited to dine with the Queen Regent.

Fifty Years Ago

June 25, 1920

SAN FRANCISCO—President Wilson intends to address the Democratic convention at the psychological moment. His voice will be conveyed over the telephone from the White House and, through amplifiers, will reach every delegate in the auditorium here. The report leaked from inner circles of the National Committee and was denied in an unconvincing way.



Consequences of Cambodia

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—The Cambodian venture has crossed rather more than two enemy divisions off the list of worries of the South Vietnamese and American commanders in the lower, more populous half of South Vietnam. An itemized list is worth giving.

● Two North Vietnamese regiments that were threatening both III and IV Corps from the Parrot's Beak base, just inside Cambodia, were caught at the very outset by the ARVN attack, and were largely destroyed. They have not since operated as organized units, though isolated parties of their troops undoubtedly survived.

● Two more regiments that were operating deep inside South Vietnam, in the thinly populated, jungle-covered provinces of northwestern III Corps, have now withdrawn across the Cambodian border. These units of the enemy's 8th Division probably had to pull out for want of supply.

● Two further North Vietnamese regiments that were trying, rather unsuccessfully, to operate in the western delta have also been pulled back, again because of want of supply. Thus the 10th Regiment, hanging on in the Seven Mountains region of Chao Duong Province, in IV Corps, is the only remaining North Vietnamese unit of regimental size in either III or IV Corps. And it is in very sorry condition.

Order of battle changes always seem tedious, on paper. Yet these are, in truth, dramatic developments, threatening the deepest kind of trouble for the enemy's whole remaining military-political structure in the richest and most populous part of South Vietnam.

That structure was already gravely weakened before the Cambodian operation. Its need for big-

unit support was therefore more urgent than ever. But because of the Cambodian operation, it has now been deprived of just about all the big-unit support that it still enjoyed.

Hence the whole structure should be extra-vulnerable to the methodical mopping-up operation in III and IV Corps, that is the logical sequel to the attack on the Cambodian sanctuaries. One must wait to see what results the mopping-up produces, in July and August.

U.S. Withdrawal

But there is an excellent chance that another very great change will result from the destruction of the huge supply accumulations in the Cambodian sanctuaries, plus this mopping-up that now lies ahead. There is an excellent chance, in fact, that all American ground forces can be withdrawn from III Corps before the end of this year, as happened in IV Corps some time ago.

It is hard to imagine better proof of success than the total Vietnamization of the most sensitive and important part of South Vietnam. III Corps, please remember, has Saigon in the middle of it, and the defense of III Corps used to require the presence of about four U.S. divisions, in addition to the ARVN forces under Gen. Do Ca Tri.

In some sense, of course, what has been taken from Peter is now paying Paul. In other words, the four North Vietnamese regiments pulled out of III and IV Corps because of the attack on the sanctuaries are now in Cambodia, and are making some trouble there.

But with respect to the trouble in Cambodia, a warning is clearly in order. The northeastern corner of Cambodia is the only region the North Vietnamese really control; and even here, a few Cambodian

battalions are still holding on, with considerable guts, in the so-called Green Triangle.

Throughout the rest of Cambodia, head-on-seeking war is being conducted by Hanoi's high command, with one eye on the U.S. Senate, and the other on the more jittery part of the population of Phnom Penh. Highway 1, leading from Saigon to Phnom Penh, has been reported out half a dozen times, for instance. But mostly, this has amounted to a couple of trees thrown down, across the road. The regular ARVN convoys to Phnom Penh have never once been halted or attacked, at least to date.

Role for Allies

Outside the northeast corner, moreover, the North Vietnamese forces in Cambodia have never pressed an attack, as yet, when they met with real resistance. And they have never failed to retreat, either, when they were subjected to real pressure by the South Vietnamese or Cambodians. These facts suggest propitious circumstances for the new role one can eventually expect both ARVN and the Thai forces to play in Cambodia.

As to the famous new supply line into Cambodia, that the North Vietnamese are said to have organized, it is three-quarters mythical. To begin with, it is merely an extension of the Laos trails; and the Laos trails will be all but inoperable until the monsoon ends next November.

But a mere extension of the Laos trails can never replace the sea-borne supplies, brought in through Sihanoukville and other Cambodian coastal towns, that need to meet the enemy's entire needs in all of III and IV Corps. In sum, Hanoi now has some pretty severe headaches, even though we have a few of our own, too.

The Election Without Voters

By James Reston

own beyond the control of the President.

Obviously there is something wrong with these stereotypes. The system is not perfect, but it is not being used. Money is corrupting it, but the television networks are beginning to try, very slowly, to restore a balance between the President and the opposition. It is ridiculous for Agnew to attack men like Hartman and Cy Vance as if they longed for the defeat and humiliation of America in Indochina, but it is also silly to assume that the Vice-President is a vicious man acting on his own.

Feeling of Futility

He is, in fact, a highly intelligent man playing the political role that has been assigned to him. He is the point of the Republican spear—the aggressive, provocative, partisan fund-raiser and the more exciting he is one weekend, the more combative he must be the next. He is quite capable of playing a unifying role as one of the only two men elected by all the American people, but he has been assigned—one can only assume by the President—a partisan and divisive role.

In short, maybe there really is something wrong with the American political system. The evidence is all around us. We see it in the low vote in the New York election, the "what's-the-use" attitude of the stay-at-homes. We see it in the cynical use of money by rich candidates against poor candidates. It is apparent in the battles between the university critics of the

war and the construction workers, between the peace symbols and the flag wavers.

Nothing illustrates this tragic conflict more than the mood of the young and old moderates in the Congress or even on the White House staff. They feel trapped between the extremists of the right and left, who get all the headlines, and the low vote in New York this week indicates that the voters feel this same sense of helplessness.

John Gardner's remedy for this is not public indifference to the New York election, but more political action by the people. Leave it to the politicians, he says, and we are lost.

"The danger lies," he says, "in a downward spiral—diminishing confidence on the part of the individual that he can possibly affect the system, therefore, less action on his part; therefore, necessarily more paternalism on the part of the system; consequently, even less initiative on the part of the individual, and so on. At the bottom of that downward spiral will lie the wreckage and the memory of a free society."

His argument is that the people are more likely to liberate the politicians from their political games than the politicians are all around us. We see it in the low vote in the New York election, the "what's-the-use" attitude of the stay-at-homes. We see it in the cynical use of money by rich candidates against poor candidates. It is apparent in the battles between the university critics of the

Uncertainty and Hope

The Harvard Year

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—The end of the sabbatical is in sight, and as one looks back on a year at Harvard, the mind focuses, not on the truths glimpsed, but on the questions left unanswered.

Start with the university itself. What can one say about its condition and its prospects? It was a year of turmoil at Harvard, from the Weathermen's raid on the Center for International Affairs that marked its beginning, to the tenants' protest that marred the commencement finale.

But beneath the surface a visitor sensed certain healing forces at work. The students and teachers joined in serious discussion of curriculum reform. With Cambodia, there came a surprisingly broad agreement, not only on a major question of national policy, but on the form of protest and political action that was and was not appropriate for the university and its members.

Sometime next year Harvard will choose a new president to succeed the embattled Nathan Pusey and the change of command will provide an opportunity to review some of the wounds of recent years.

Fragile Institution

One wonders, however, if the campus combatants, the students and faculty members who are so great in condemning each other, realize just how fragile an institution the university is. It is a small relic of medieval times, despite its inflated capital needs and corporate structure. It is an artificial being, where scholarship survives by mutual suffering and self-restraint.

The essential, if unwritten, compact underlying the university is the agreement by all concerned, be they donors or deans or student leaders, to refrain from seeking their influence in certain vital areas. The university exists only so long as no one fences off the territory on which a scholar's mind may roam, or limits what is sought or taught. One wonders how long that tolerance will be practiced.

One wonders, too, about the habit of skepticism within the university, the scholar's willingness to examine and reexamine his own views. How long can it survive the penitential for polemics?

There are many heartening examples of its durability in its performance of faculty members like Edward Banfield, the iconoclastic urbanologist who tells his students to refrain from seeking their influence in certain vital areas. The university exists only so long as no one fences off the territory on which a scholar's mind may roam, or limits what is sought or taught. One wonders how long that tolerance will be practiced.

Letters

Brezhnev's Definition

It is world-shaking enough that the head of a foreign government should define a moral and political truth defending America's right to be in Vietnam; that the author of this public defense should be none other than Leonid Brezhnev positively invites incredulity. Brezhnev, who is quoted in the June 12 issue of *Time* as saying, "A nation that is the victim of aggression has the right to defend its freedom by armed force. Other nations have the right to render it assistance by every possible means," must be commended. The act of defining such a truth all on his own, when he must operate entirely without comprehension of the concepts of "freedom" and "right," even taking into consideration his what must be considered total working knowledge of the term "aggression," can have been no mean feat.

The fact that he has quoted this as a defense of Russia in Cambodia (1), while showing exactly how much in command he thinks he is of the world's opinion, nevertheless does not change the fact of whose rights he truly defines. May his contradiction come home to roost with a vengeance.

ALEXANDRA SELLERS,
London.

Whose Body?

The American Civil Liberties Union recommends that "every individual has a right to use his own body as he will, and this right includes the use of drugs," even harmful ones (ET, June 9). Much as I have always respected the ACLU, this attitude is either ignorant or naive. The body belongs to the species as well as to the individual. Drugs taken by

But in the atmosphere of unremitting conflict in which Harvard and other universities now live, one senses a hardening of views, a flight from skepticism to pseudo certainty. There is the biologist who is drowning in student adulation, so popular a propagandist on current political issues, that he may have lost the capacity to recognize what is rhetorical in his own speeches. And on the other side, there is the political scientist so embittered by the student protests that he is all but frozen into defense of a world-wide status quo.

These men are casualties of the campus warfare and carriers of the germ of further destruction in the university.

One wonders, finally, about the students increasingly divided on racial lines even on their own campus and increasingly isolated by mutual fears from the society outside the university's walls.

Aliens at Home

Aweakened in their capacity to talk intelligently of their concerns, these men are in a sorry state of response to anyone who will listen, they nonetheless feel themselves—rightly or wrongly—to some degree aliens in their own land. The draft is only one—and not the most important—of the barriers to their re-entry to the society from which they came.

One leaves them after a year, grateful for the usefulness of the scale they set for themselves and their country, hopeful of their impact on politics and the professions. But one leaves still uncertain if they will retain their dedication to public service, despite its frustrations and disappointments, or will slip into a cynicism even greater than that of the "Establishment" they now criticize.

The Harvard which a visitor comes to know in the year 1970 is a place trembling with both promise and peril.

It is not a quiet retreat from life and probably never will be again. But it is a place where wisdom and civility abide in the presence of those students and teachers who share the view that the most exhilarating exercise of freedom is found in the discipline of reasoned discourse.

One leaves the university with the ardent hope that it survives as a gathering place for such men and women in a country which has the wit to recognize that it can never have too many of their number.

the parents can deform their unborn children. While we were lucky saved from thalidomide in America, we have LSD, which can result in malformed babies even if taken before pregnancy. Other drugs (some of them in common usage) are slowly joining the list of those under suspicion of damaging chromosomes, germ plasm and embryonic Research on drugs is in such a primitive stage that everyone, especially those of child-bearing age, should be extremely cautious in their use. Inherent genetic defects maim enough children without the voluntary use of chemical agents that will increase their number.

The theory that the body belongs solely to the individual is biological in nature. It is also socially false, for those who injure themselves or their children through drug usage or addiction are forcing their physical maintenance upon their families or their society. I hope that, in the deliberations of the ACLU board of directors, eloquent advocates for society and the unborn are present and active. MARY PETTIS SANFORD, Thessaloniki, Greece.

Greece's Progress
May I endorse Mr. Zaphiropoulos's letter in your June 17 issue. It is high time for every "self-appointed intellectual" to realize that the great majority will not tolerate anarchists and revolutionaries any longer.

How much more inspiring it is to look at the present statistics indicating the progress of the economy and the standard of living for every Greek. Then to go back to the daily street clashes under the "Papandreou democracy"!

ADAM P. VAMVAKAS, Madrid.

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FBI Reports 13% Growth In U.S. Crime Serious Offenses Continue to Rise

WASHINGTON, June 24 (UPI)—Serious crime in the United States increased 13 percent during the first quarter of this year despite the Nixon administration's heavy emphasis on "law and order."

The FBI's uniform crime reports showed that the beginning of a decline which marked the first year of Mr. Nixon's term in office reversed itself in 1970. Much had been made of the fact crime rose only 10 percent in 1969 compared with 17 percent during the last year of the Johnson administration.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell sought to put the best face on the latest crime statistics in a news release stressing that the rate of increase of violent crimes slowed by 7 percent in the nation's 58 largest cities and by 3 percent in the nation as a whole between January and March.

Individual figures for at least three of the major cities and the nation's capital, however, showed crime continuing to rise in almost every one of the violent categories: murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

In the District of Columbia, murders rose from 63 to 64, forcible rapes fell from 77 to 53, robberies were up from 2,788 to 3,076 and aggravated assaults rose from 707 to 952.

Chicago Murders
Murders in Chicago almost doubled from 121 during the first three months of 1969 to 201 this year, while rape was up from 291 to 339, robbery up from 4,374 to 5,389 and aggravated assault up from 2,545 to 2,723.

In New York City, murders rose from 237 to 259, rapes fell from 536 to 505, robberies were up from 15,532 to 16,505, and aggravated assaults climbed from 6,347 to 6,721.

Murders dropped in Los Angeles from 93 in 1969 to 88 this year, and rapes were off from 498 to 493, but burglaries rose from 3,150 to 3,247 and aggravated assault went from 3,352 to 3,565.



NOW PUT THAT IN YOUR TANK—Bill Barrett, head cat keeper of the zoo in Bristol, England, proudly displays his four new charges—quadruplets of white tiger mother Chemah and her mate Champak, both originally of India. Just six weeks old, these cubs are already worth \$120,000. Bristol Zoo now has ten white tigers, that is, one-third of all the white tigers in captivity throughout the world.

Mrs. Nixon to Fly To Peru With Relief Supplies

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Mrs. Pat Nixon plans to fly to Peru this weekend to deliver clothing and funds collected in the United States for earthquake refugees.

She will fly aboard the presidential jet plane, leaving from California Sunday.

It will be Mrs. Nixon's first foreign trip on her own as first lady.

French Assembly Votes to Revise EEC Financing

PARIS, June 24 (UPI)—The National Assembly passed two measures today aimed at giving European Common Market institutions independent financing and their own budget.

The measures were a further step toward sealing unity of the six-nation market.

Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, arguing for passage of the measures, said the institution's finance will come from member nations, levies and customs duties on trade with nonmember nations.

North Korea Invites South To Form a Confederation

TOKYO, June 24 (AP)—North Korea said today that it is ready to set up a "confederation of North and South Korea" as a transitional measure, if necessary, before complete unification of Korea.

The statement was contained in a memorandum issued Monday by the North Korean government in connection with the 20th anniversary of the outbreak of the 1950-53 Korean war.

It said the North Korean government "is ready to conclude, after the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from South Korea, a peace agreement with North and South Korea refraining from attacking each other and take the measure of reducing the armies of North and South Korea to 100,000 or less respectively."

"This is the only reliable guarantee for preserving a durable peace in Korea," the statement said.

The statement was broadcast by the official (North) Korean Central News Agency and monitored in Tokyo.

It said: "The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea still holds that... a unified central government should be established through free north-south general elections on democratic principles, and is ready to set up a confederation of North and South Korea as a transitional measure, if necessary, before complete unification, while leaving the present different social systems in the north and south as they are."

Asian Reds Marking Anniversary of War

HONG KONG, June 24 (NYT)—With Communist China in a pivotal role, leaders of East Asian Communist states and Communist fronts are building up to a large display of solidarity for the 20th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war tomorrow.

Delegations from North Vietnam, South Vietnam and the Com-

'Would Endanger Commonwealth' Laborites Challenge Tories On Arms Sales to South Africa

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, June 24 (NYT)—The Labor party executive, meeting today for the first time since Thursday's election, warned the new Conservative government against resuming the sale of arms to South Africa.

"Such action," a statement said, "would place Britain firmly in the camp of the white racist regime of South Africa, and endanger the peace of the Commonwealth, and flout the authority of the United Nations."

The Labor challenge is hardly likely to deflect Prime Minister Edward Heath and his government from action on the South African arms question. And that action now will probably come quite soon.

South Africa's Foreign Minister Rikard Muller came to London last weekend on what was described as a private visit. The fact that it followed so soon on the Conservative election victory was seen by many as more than coincidental.

Mr. Muller asked to see the new foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home. Today Sir Alec fixed the appointment for next Wednesday. While it will be a courtesy call, the subject of arms will almost certainly be discussed.

No Binding Pledge
The Conservative party manifesto makes no binding pledge on relations with South Africa. But party leaders in recent years have repeatedly said that arms should be supplied.

Sir Alec himself said on Feb. 4, 1969, in Johannesburg: "When the Conservative party comes back to power, the old system of selling arms to South Africa for her defense will again operate."

A United Nations Security Council resolution in 1963 called on UN members to refrain from selling "arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles" to South Africa. The council reaffirmed it in 1964.

But the British government, with the Conservatives in power at the time, interpreted the resolution to apply only to arms that could be used internally, to enforce the South African racial policy, apartheid.

Britain at that time did not ban sales to Pretoria of arms or supplies for use against external aggressors. British spokesmen emphasized that the UN Charter itself assured every nation the right of self-defense.

One of Labor's first moves, after taking office in October, 1964, was to reverse that policy and impose a total prohibition. The South African government over the years has been increasingly angry about the ban, particularly in light of the expanding commercial trade between the two countries.

Sir Alec, if he does go ahead on arms, will undoubtedly present the

3 Arabs Get 2 Years for Bid To Hijack Plane at Athens

ATHENS, June 24 (AP)—Three Arab commandos were found guilty of illegally possessing arms and explosives at Athens airport in an attempt last December to hijack a Trans World Airlines jetliner and were sentenced to two years in prison.

The three, including a woman, are members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. They were acquitted of the more serious charge of placing the plane and its passengers in danger.

Sami Abboud, 20, Issam Doumali, 18, and Miss Maha Abu Khalil, 22, were arrested in the airport transit lounge as they prepared to board a waiting TWA plane scheduled to fly to New York. The plane had arrived earlier from Tel Aviv.

Miss Khalil, a school teacher before she joined the PFLP, expressed her satisfaction with the verdict and said she was "proud of Greek justice."

The two had earlier expressed fear that the Court of Misdemeanors would hand down stiff prison terms.

Will Appeal
The time already spent in jail counts toward their sentences. The three planned to appeal the court's decision. An appeal could reduce their prison terms.

The trial, which opened earlier today, was the second of its kind in Greece. A court last March sentenced two Arab guerrillas to 14 years and 17 years for machine-gunning an Israeli airliner and killing one of the passengers at Athens airport in December, 1968.

Another trial of two Arab commandos is scheduled for later this month. The Arabs are charged with throwing a hand grenade into the downtown Athens office of El Al Airlines, killing a young Greek boy and injuring ten persons.

At the trial today, the defense attempted to show that the three Arabs were soldiers "struggling against their enemy" and therefore the court had no jurisdiction to try them. The claim was rejected.

The trio were spotted at Athens airport by TWA employees who noticed their unusually heavy hand luggage. He alerted police, who took them into custody as they waited to board the airliner.

47,000 Dockers Threaten Tories With First Strike

LONDON, June 24 (Reuters)—A dockers' strike which would bring British industry to its knees after 47,000 dockers in the Tynes which today face the new Conservative government.

Britain's 47,000 dockers, seeking to almost double their basic wage, are threatening a nationwide strike from July 14 if their demands are not met.

Such a strike would bring export and imports to a standstill halt in most ports throughout the country. Observers believe industry could carry on with stockpiled raw materials for four weeks but would be brought to its knees after six weeks.

This could ruin Britain's growing overseas trade and play havoc with the balance of payments. The strike threat was in the offing when the Labor government was still in power, and it is coincidence that it has come to a head during the first week of the new administration.

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Crucial U.S.-Japanese Textile Talks Collapse

By A. D. Horne

WASHINGTON, June 24 (WP)—A 3-month effort to head off textile quota legislation by letting voluntary limits on imports from Japan broke down over how long such limits last.

Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans, the chief U.S. negotiator, met the failure at a news conference after three days of talks with Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry, Eiichi Miyazawa, in Chicago.

Mr. Stans said the United States may have to add a border tax adjustment (BTA) to the textile trade agreement.

Mr. Stans said the United States is making an in-depth study of the textile trade agreement, but he said the United States is not seriously considering for next year.

Most of the nation's major textile partners now use this tax, competitive trading position, or trade balance—has suffered.

Nixon administration now decide by Monday, when Mr. Stans will appear before the House and Senate Commerce Committee to support the bill.

Mr. Stans said the United States is making an in-depth study of the textile trade agreement, but he said the United States is not seriously considering for next year.



Pierre Bercoff

Citroën Chief Will Retire

PARIS, June 24—Pierre Bercoff, 67, president of Citroën SA since 1958, announced at the firm's annual meeting today that he would resign at the end of the year.



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Country

Wholesale Prices Still Rising in U.S.

Provisional Figures For June Up 0.2%

WASHINGTON, June 24 (UPI)—Wholesale prices rose another 0.2 percent this month, the same rate as in May, to a level 3.4 percent higher than a year ago, the Labor Department reported today.

The key industrial commodities index increased 0.1 percent, below May's 0.3 percent rise. Processed foods and feeds rose 0.5 percent while farm products advanced 0.3 percent.

The preliminary figures for June indicate wholesale price gains have leveled off in the past four months. The index has climbed 0.2 percent each month since February except for April, when it was unchanged.

Judge Named To Supervise Penn Central

NEW YORK, June 24 (NYT)—Judge John P. Fullman of the Federal District Court in Philadelphia was named yesterday to handle the reorganization of the Penn Central Transportation Co. under the bankruptcy laws.

Judge Fullman, 48, became a federal judge in 1968, appointed by former President Johnson. Twice, in 1964 and 1968, he ran unsuccessfully for Congress.

Judge Fullman's name was chosen by lot in a drawing of the 13 judges of the district court in Philadelphia held yesterday.

Banks in N.Y. Set Higher Rates on CDs

NEW YORK, June 24 (Reuters)—A survey of major New York banks' quotes on large certificates of deposit, freed yesterday from interest rate ceilings, showed that the rates range from 7.5 to 8.10 percent.

Several of the banks explained that the rate is a general one, and would be fixed only at the time of execution for a customer.

Some of the rates were: Chase Manhattan, 7.5 percent; Irving Trust, 7.75 percent; and Bankers Trust, a scale from 7.80 percent on 30 to 59 days, 8 percent on 60 to 89 days and 8.10 percent on 90 day maturities.

First National City bank quoted a scale of 7.75 percent to 8 percent, depending on maturity.

First to yesterday's action, the highest rate a bank could offer was 6.25 percent on the shorter-term, 6.5 percent on the longer-term notes.

The Federal Reserve's decision to suspend interest rate ceilings on CDs of \$100,000 and over was made as a safety valve for the cash-rich banks, and if the banks take excessive advantage of this the Fed would likely clamp down again, the sources said.

Railroad Rescue Plan Was Stymied by Politics

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Administration sources have conceded that a plan to rescue the Penn Central with \$200 million in federally guaranteed loans was abruptly abandoned when the White House decided that its political risks were too large.

In addition, the sources disclosed, the Defense Department—which announced the loan guarantee on June 10 and then withdrew the offer last Friday—was never enthusiastic about the idea and ended up opposing it.

Somewhat ruefully, White House sources also said that the man who did the most damage to the original plan was Rep. Wright Patman, D. Texas, who argues that the rescue operation would have set "unfortunate precedents" and that taxpayers should not be asked to put up "endless sums" to correct management's mistakes.

The giant railroad has been granted a plea for reorganization under the bankruptcy laws.

In interviews, some of President Nixon's associates said that Mr. Patman is right. In addition, they said two other factors persuaded the White House to cancel the arrangement.

One was that the realization that \$200 million would not be enough to save the Penn Central. This was a fact that the new chairman of the railroad, Paul A. Gorman, had himself made clear to Rep. Patman on Saturday, the day after the Defense Department announced termination of the rescue plan.

"It became increasingly clear to us," one source said, "that the railroad would need at least half a billion to do the job."

The administration had attempted to make such long-term funds available, promising legislation that would give the Transportation Department authority to guarantee up to \$750 million in aid to financially troubled railroads over and above the "emergency" \$200 million.

In the middle of last week, however, as administration sources reconstructed events, the White House began to defect growing opposition on Capitol Hill to the long-term plan without which, they felt, the \$200 million in emergency funds would soon be placed in jeopardy.

If the \$200 million were lost, the White House reasoned, Mr. Nixon would be accused of squandering the taxpayers' money to rescue a badly managed \$7 billion corporation, and he would not have been able to do much about it.

This sudden realization was the second—and probably the most important—factor behind the White House decision to cancel the arrangement.

Administration officials conceded that the decision was also influenced by fears that congressional hearings might have brought to light close ties between the administration and the Penn Central. But they denied headily that such ties had influenced in any way the original decision to undertake the rescue operation.

Among the most prominent of these ties were these:

• Mr. Nixon's old law firm of Mudge, Rose, Guthrie & Alexander had been retained to help the road over its period of financial difficulty.



PENN CENTRAL

Investors Diversified Services—which Mr. Nixon once served as a director—controlled, as of early this year, several hundred thousand shares of the railroad's parent company.

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago, once headed by David M. Kennedy (now Treasury secretary), was listed on Dec. 31, 1968, as holding 305,600 shares of Penn Central stock and roughly \$36 million in short-term obligations.

Walter H. Annenberg, the Nixon-appointed Ambassador to Britain, held 189,000 shares at the time of his resignation from the railroad's board of directors in 1969.

Far more influential than any of these factors, the administration insists, was the fear that the collapse of the Penn Central would lead other railroads into trouble and have a seriously adverse effect on financial markets, particularly the bond market.

The original rescue agreement was worked out June 9 in the office of Sen. Hugh Scott, R. Penn., who had been deeply troubled by the impact on unemployment in his state if the Penn Central collapsed.

Participants in the meeting included Treasury, Transportation and Defense Department officials, and congressional leaders.

But Rep. Patman and several members of the House Banking and Currency Committee soon began to worry about the implications of the deal and ordered a quiet staff survey of the project.

Telegrams went to the Justice Department questioning the legality of using the Defense Production Act—originally designed to provide small amounts of money to subsidize start-up costs of small defense contractors—as the authorizing vehicle for the \$200 million guarantee.

Late last week Rep. Patman pressed his case against the plan with David Packard, Under Secretary of Defense.

Mr. Packard nominally supported the plan but Rep. Patman sensed, without much enthusiasm, one reason was that the Navy—which had been asked to provide the funds—was none too happy at the prospect of weakening its own budget.

And in the Defense Department generally there was growing concern that if the \$200 million plan went through, troubled defense contractors—Lockheed, for example—would soon be sitting on the Pentagon's doorstep asking for emergency relief.

"Politically," one White House source said today, "we were lucky. This might have turned out to be a disaster for us, and if we had known then what we know now about the extent of congressional opposition we might never have offered the \$200 million. But we've got to start thinking seriously about the impact this economy and the war is having on the financial markets and on vulnerable companies, and we've got to think of an impartial, fair way of helping out."

Stock Prices See-Saw, Close Off a Bit in N.Y.

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, June 24 (NYT)—The New York Stock Exchange, burdened by fears of corporate liquidity, posted another loss today after a mid-session rally failed to hold.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, down by more than 8 points at 11 a.m., showed a small gain by early afternoon. However, it sagged again to finish at 682.29 with a decline of 5.82.

Volume, swelled by heavy trading in the initial hour, rose to 12.63 million shares from 10.79 million yesterday, when anxieties over liquidity shaved 18 points from the Dow indicator.

Banks and gold stocks were virtually the only groups to resist the broad decline.

Ironically, two issues in the eye of the liquidity storm posted gains in active trading and—for a brief spell—rallied a falling market.

Penn Central, the most active issue, rose 7/8 to 8 1/2. Chrysler, No. 3 on the active list, climbed 1 1/2 to 18.

Chrysler, with a \$29.4 million first-quarter loss, was beset by rumors of liquidity problems—emphatically denied by the company—and fell 2 5/8 to 15 1/4 yesterday.

Today, both Penn Central and Chrysler had delayed openings. When they opened higher on large blocks shortly before noon, investors seemed to take heart.

But the old pressures—mutual fund selling, inflation fears and the Indochina war, and lagging corporate profits—reasserted themselves before the final bell.

In Washington, Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans told reporters that "a liquidity crisis will not be permitted to prevail in the U.S."

Leading losers on the active roster were a pair of glamour stocks. Memorex fell 4 5/8 to 73 5/8 and IBM, after dropping 11 3/8 yesterday, slipped 2 1/8 to 255, its low price for the session, after trading as high as 262 1/2.

Bath Industries, off 2 3/4 to 9 3/4, was a big percentage loser. A \$2.1 billion Navy contract to build 30 destroyers over the next 8 years went to Litton Industries, up 1 1/8 to 19 1/4. Officials at Bath, which had competed for the award, said that layoffs at its shipyard are "inevitable." Bath shares sold last year as high as \$9 3/4.

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IMI Earnings Rise in Year

ROME, June 24 (Reuters)—Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (IMI) announced today that net profit in the year ended March 31 rose to 1.84 billion lire (\$122 million) from 1.46 billion in the previous year. IMI said it put 5.2 billion lire into reserves and 41 million lire to a special depreciation fund.

The value of new finance credits granted during the year rose slightly to 88 billion lire (\$636 million).

Four U.S. Banks, One British, Set New U.K. Venture

LOS ANGELES, June 24 (Reuters)—The first Western Bank and Trust Co. said today it has reached agreement with four other U.S. banks and one British bank to establish a new bank based in London.

Other participants are the Mercantile Trust Co., St. Louis, Maryland National Bank, Baltimore, Indiana National Bank, Indianapolis, First National Bank, Atlanta, and Keyser-Ülmann Ltd. of London.

The new bank, to be capitalized initially at \$12 million, will start operations this fall. Its main purpose will be to make medium-term loans to foreign subsidiaries of American corporations and to European corporations. The participants have equal interests in the new bank.

Laporte Earns

LONDON, June 24—Laporte Industries (Holdings) Ltd., one of the major chemical groups in Britain, today announced that for the year ended March 29, after-tax profit was £2.88 million (\$630 million) compared with £2.15 million last year. Gross profit before taxation was £5.31 million compared with £5.20 million the previous year.

Sales of products and technology to customers outside the group reached \$47.23 million, compared with \$42.77 million the previous year.

U.S. Monetary Reserves Drop By \$754 Million

WASHINGTON, June 24 (NYT)—U.S. international monetary reserve assets declined in May, mainly because of another large drop in foreign currency holdings, the Treasury disclosed yesterday.

Total reserves dropped by \$754 million to \$16.165 billion at the end of May. Of the decline, \$601 million was accounted for by reduced foreign currency holdings, which normally reflect repayments of "swap" credits with foreign central banks. These repayments reduce U.S. dollar liabilities by the same amount as reserve assets are reduced.

Gold holdings declined \$3 million to \$11.9 billion. Special drawing rights, or "paper gold," dropped \$1 million to \$925 million.

EEC Steel Orders Fall

LUXEMBOURG, June 24 (AP)—The European Economic Community's steel orders fell from 6.28 million tons in April to 5.7 million tons in May, when orders included 4.88 million tons from other EEC countries and 823,000 tons from nonmember states.

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In First Game of Wednesday Doubleheader Mets Hex Cubs, 9-5; 1/2 Game Out

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP).—Tom Seaver scored his 11th pitching victory and Tommie Agee and Cleo Jones combined to drive in seven runs as the surging New York Mets handed the Chicago Cubs their fifth straight loss, 9-5, in the first game of a doubleheader today.

The Mets, winning in the 10th of their last 13 starts and third straight from Chicago, pulled to within one-half game of catching the Cubs atop the National League Eastern Division.

Seaver, who has five losses, struck out 11 to boost his league-leading total to 151. Bill Hands, in trouble most of the way, dropped to 8-6.

The Mets went ahead 2-0 in the third. Jerry Grote opened with a

single and Seaver sacrificed him to second. Agee singled with Grote stopping at third. After Bud Harrelson grounded out, Jones singled to left center, scoring Grote and Agee.

After two were out in the sixth, the Mets scored another pair as Hands filled the bases on walks and Agee doubled.

Seaver yielded a single to the left field corner by Johnny Callison in the second inning before being nicked for a run in the fifth. Cleo Jones led off with a single and was sacrificed to second by Jack Hatt. Hands scored him with a sharp single to right center.

The Mets loaded the bases off Hank Aguirre on a walk, hit-batter and Aguirre's throwing error in the eighth with none out. Jim Coiborn took the mound. Two players were nailed at the plate, but a walk to Agee forced in one run, two more scored on Jones's single and another on Art Shamsky's single.

Wayne Garrett homered in the ninth for the Mets' final run.

Veteran Ernie Banks slammed a three-run pinch homer in the ninth when the Cubs closed in the scoring. It was Banks's 506th career home run.

Cleveland, 7-4, New York, 2, 5.

Looking at 'Ball Four'

By Robert Lipsyte

NEW YORK, June 24 (NYT).—A small boy once asked Alvin Dark for his autograph at the Polo Grounds and the Giant shortstop said, "Take a hike, son, take a hike." The Alvin Darkes are always telling this to small boys, who often sob it out to their fathers, who sometimes write letters to the editor. But this small boy grew and grew, learned to throw a knuckleball from instructions on the back of a cereal box, discovered a hopping fastball, became a Yankee, lost the fastball and remembered the knuckleball just as he was going down for the third time. He came back as a relief pitcher and he talked out a book called "Ball Four" (World, \$6.95) which says, "Come here, come here" to all the small boys, but ultimately concludes, "I guess to really like baseball as a fan you've got to have some Richard Nixon in you."

But by this time, the reader has spent six months of 1969 with Jim Bouton in the Seattle Pilots' bullpen and he will never see the game quite the same way again unless he is an accomplished fantasist or thinks Jim Bouton lies.

"Ball Four" tells us that fun in baseball is playing it because the watchers have no idea of what is really happening.

There were cries of indignation from some players and commentators when Bouton's book appeared in the pages of Look magazine. There was a summary from Commissioner Bowie Kuhn that made front pages across the country and gave Representative Richard L. Ottinger, Democrat of Westchester, a chance to pause in his senatorial campaign to charge "repression and intimidation." The publisher doubled the first printing and Bouton began appearing on every network news show and talk program in town.

Greenies and Annies

The excerpts contained much of the top, sensational aspect of the book—outlandish scenes of girl watching, some sharp comments about Mickey Mantle, a description of the illegal pitches that allegedly prolonged Whitey Ford's career, the subtle discrimination against Emmett Ashford, the black umpire, and the use of pep pills called "greenies."

In the context of the book, which has 398 pages, this aspect reappears sympathetically as a natural outgrowth of a game in which 25 young, insecure, under-educated men of narrow skills keep circling the country to play before fans who do not understand their problems or their work, and who use them as symbols for their own fantasies.

In return, the players have a certain contempt for the fans, abusing the term called "Baseball Annies," and refusing to sign autographs for the kids.

For the players are truly dependent on each other for moral support and appreciation and technical help. They may call a teammate with a bad complexion "Pete Face" and they may all mimic a pitcher with a polo-shortened arm, but when an opponent needs a base hit to end the season at 300 he will get a grooved fast ball because he is family and the other side of the fence is thick with rubes.

Whether the critics for producing this book two approaches. One, some critics felt he "violated the sanctity of the clubhouse" by reporting on men who had no reason to suspect they were being observed for publication; two, some critics felt that the value of baseball as a vehicle for moral teaching had been damaged because youngsters could no longer believe the players were clean living heroes dedicated to team victory.

Bouton has countered that any player ashamed of his image should not waste their emotions on false idols. Actually, the book is about baseball, a self-righteous, intelligent, ambitious, sensitive, stubborn 31-year-old who loves baseball desperately and becomes enraged at anyone who is not actively helping him become a starting pitcher again.

Characteristically, his most acid observations concern the Seattle manager, Joe Schmitz; his pitching coach, Sal Maglie; and Steve Barber, an injured pitcher who feels health so he won't be sent down to the minors Barber's presence presumably makes Bouton's tenure less secure.

Whether the critics consider Bouton a bringer of truth or a tattletale, there is probably no point following baseball this year unless you read the book. The task is made easy by Leonard Shetter's fine editing. "Ball Four" is easy reading and funny. The diary format is enchanted by a thread of suspense, conflict and some subtle changes in the narration through the book. One cautionary note: Parents will have to balance the liberating effect of this book against the sometimes use of words unprintable in schools, including the Magic Word that gets players thrown out of ball games.

Tuesday's Games:

Dodgers 7, Braves 6
Pirates 7, Cardinals 2

Pittsburgh jumped on Chuck Taylor in the first, leading a five-run cushion en route to a 7-3 victory over St. Louis. Bob Robertson tripled home two runs in the first and later added a pair of doubles.

Tony Perez hit his 26th homer and Lee May hit his 18th in Cincinnati's 5-3 triumph over San Francisco. Perez connected with one in the fourth, powering a four-run spurt.

Expos 2, Phillies 1
Montreal held on for a 2-1 decision, over Philadelphia, getting clutch relief pitching from Claude Raymond in the ninth. Merv Stieglitz set up the Expos' first run with a sacrifice bunt and doubled home the second.

Astros 2, Padres 1
Houston edged San Diego, 2-1, with Jim Wynn doubling and scoring in the seventh, then doubling home Bob Watson in the eighth after Watson had tripped.

Red Sox 5, Orioles 1
In the American League, Ray Culp pitched a three-hitter as Boston stopped Baltimore's five-game winning streak, 5-1. Boston sealed the victory in the fifth when Tony Conigliaro with a man on, and Rico Petrocelli smashed home runs on consecutive pitches from Jim Palmer.

Senators 6, Tigers 2
George Brunet stopped Cesar Gutierrez in the first and Detroit through seven innings, helping Washington to a 6-2 triumph. Brunet struck out Gutierrez, who went into the game with seven straight hits.

Brewers 4, Twins 3
Milwaukee pulled it out in the ninth, 4-3, over Minnesota, scoring two runs on Gus Gil's two-out pinch-hit double off Ron Fernald.

Royals 7, Athletics 5
Reggie Jackson misplayed Len Finklea's bases-loaded fly ball into a triple in the first and Kansas a triple on to trim Oakland, 7-5.

White Sox 7, Angels 3
Bill Melton clubbed a three-run homer and Syd O'Brien added a three-run double as Chicago downed California, 7-3.

Carew to Miss 10 Weeks After Knee Surgery

ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS, June 24 (AP).—Red Carew, Minnesota Twins' second baseman, underwent knee surgery in a Minneapolis hospital today and will be out of action for about ten weeks.

Dr. Harvey O'Phelan, team physician, operated on Carew's right knee to repair the medial ligaments and also removed detached cartilage.

A team spokesman said Carew is expected to be hospitalized about ten days and have his right leg in a cast for about six weeks before undergoing about three weeks of therapy.

Carew, the American League's leading batter, will be placed on the disabled list, the club announced. Carew was injured Monday night in Milwaukee in a collision with a Brewer baserunner.

Caddie Gets \$3,000

CHASKA, Minn., June 24 (AP).—Tom Murphy, 19-year-old Minnesota State College student, who shines shoes and works as a hotel night clerk, walked away from the United States Open golf championship with \$3,000. He was the caddie for Tony Jacklin, the new champion. The sum represented 10 percent of Jacklin's first prize of \$30,000.

Harness Horse Dies at 23

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 24 (AP).—The Lemon Drop Kid, former world champion open stakes harness horse, has died of a heart attack. He was 23 years old and was owned by Patricia Babin of Woodstock, Calif.



TACKLING A TUNE—Penn State's All-America tackle Mike Reid, first draft choice of the Cincinnati Bengals, demonstrates his considerable skill at piano in Pittsburgh.

Defeated by el-Shafei in 5 Sets

Hoad, 35, Finds, Loses Old Touch

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, June 24 (NYT).—What Wimbledon needed today was an explosion to set it on fire. It did not explode and off during the afternoon, half the courts were unusable from heavy rain overnight and the day's card of play had no notable matches.

The misty gloom on center court became a succession of injuries. El-Shafei won the first two sets, 6-3, 6-3, in a match that was a sentimental sort to a big championship.

Today he has playing Ismael el-Shafei, a 22-year-old Egyptian of promise and turned court pro in February. It was a setback for Hoad, who has won Wimbledon twice, the last time in 1957 when he whipped Ashley Cooper with a loss of five games in one of the quickest finals on record. His pro career was dogged by a succession of injuries. Now, 35, he runs a tennis ranch in Spain and occasionally makes a sentimental sortie to a big championship.

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Bob Lutz, the American number six, manhandled Phil Dent, a youngster of such promise that at 17 he became the youngest player to make the Australian Davis Cup team since the days of Hoad and Ken Rosewall. Lutz takes the service ball on the rise, and was returning so quickly that he had five games on the trot before Dent could wheel up into volleying position. The Californian won, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3, and now meets Bob Hewitt.

Tom Gorman of Seattle, ranked 14 at home, knocked off Peter Curran.

Walker to Coach Touring Track Team in Europe

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP).—The Amateur Athletic Union has announced the selection of Leroy Walker as head coach and Jimmy Carnes and Steve Bartold as assistants of the track and field team that will tour Europe this summer.

The team, to be selected after the AAU championships at Bakersfield, Calif. Friday and Saturday, will compete against the French, Germans and Russians.

At 3-3 and down in the fourth set, el-Shafei served what Hoad and most everybody else thought was a meteor. It was not called. Hoad now, Lutz soon broke through to 5-4 with a service to come. At set point, a ball he thought hit the baseline was called out. At deuce he was foot-faulted on his first serve. And then at set point again he spun a short lob over el-Shafei's head that hit inside and darted away like a rabbit into the hole. There were war whoops from all over the stadium.

It couldn't last and it didn't.

Results at Wimbledon

MEN'S SINGLES
First Round
Bob Lutz, U.S., 6-3, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0, vs. Phil Dent, Australia, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3, 6-0.
Tom Gorman, U.S., 6-2, 6-1, 6-3, 6-0, vs. Peter Curran, Ireland, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3, 6-0.
Ken Rosewall, Australia, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3, 6-0, vs. Jimmy Carnes, U.S., 6-2, 6-1, 6-3, 6-0.
Steve Bartold, U.S., 6-2, 6-1, 6-3, 6-0, vs. Leroy Walker, U.S., 6-2, 6-1, 6-3, 6-0.
Ismael el-Shafei, Egypt, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0, vs. El-Shafei, Egypt, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.

MEN'S DOUBLES
First Round
Ken Rosewall, Fred Stolle, Australia, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3, 6-0, vs. Arthur Ashe, Denis Ralston, U.S., 6-2, 6-1, 6-3, 6-0.
Tom Gorman, U.S., 6-2, 6-1, 6-3, 6-0, vs. Peter Curran, Ireland, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3, 6-0.

WOMEN'S SINGLES
First Round
L. Beaven, Britain, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3, 6-0, vs. Z. Wilshire, South Africa, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3, 6-0.

Carty Write-In Vote Passes Mays for All-Star Outfield

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP).—Rico Carty of the Atlanta Braves, a write-in candidate in the voting for the baseball All-Star team, edged past Willie Mays of San Francisco into second place in the balloting for the outfield positions on the National League team in the progress report released yesterday.

Only one other change in the starting lineup in the second compilation of National League votes, announced by commissioner Bowie Kuhn, found Richie Allen of St. Louis taking over first base from Willie McCovey of San Francisco.

Henry Aaron continued to be the people's choice with 330,357 of the 573,547 votes counted through Friday.

Johnny Bench, Cincinnati catcher, held the widest lead in any department with 348,111 to runner-up Joe Torre of St. Louis, who had 55,337. Infield leaders, in addition to Allen, were Glenn Beckert of

Electrifying Softball Play Ends First 'Slow-Pitch' World Series

MILWAUKEE, June 24 (AP).—The American Softball Association's first "slow-pitch world series" ended on a sour note when the Stratford, Conn., finalist, angry over electrified playing facilities, refused to field a team.

Jim Dobbs, outfielder and manager with the Avco-Looming team of Stratford, was knocked unconscious Saturday when, while chasing a fly, he hit a new metal fence that police said had been inadvertently wired to a power line during construction.

Others said Dobbs's shoe spikes had punctured wires leading to a scoreboard. In any case, Stratford didn't show up for Sunday's finale, with the Milwaukee entry holding a 2-1 lead in the best-of-five series.

"Avco behaved very badly, like a bunch of spoiled brats," said Louis Harris, the association's Milwaukee commissioner. "They were griping about anything and everything" (at the park in suburban Wauwatosa).

Harris said Stratford's departure would be reported to ASA headquarters in Oklahoma City, adding: "I can't say what will happen to them, but there is a chance they'll be suspended."

Harris said about 800 spectators were at Hart Park for the final and "I had to refund their money."

The metal fence in question, Harris said, "was taken down Saturday night and we expected Avco to finish the series. But they never showed up."

Herring Gull, 49-1, Triumphs At Auteuil's Drags Steeple

By James Brown

PARIS, June 24 (NYT).—The veteran British obstacles jockey, Herring Gull, suffered a benign Stan Mallor, rode an Irish 49-1 fall in the Grand Steeplechase de Paris last Sunday and had been in the fashionable Prix des Drags steeplechase over 2 1/2 miles at Auteuil.

Mellor, who was recently honored by Queen Elizabeth with an M.B.E. (Member of the Order of the British Empire), gave the French crowd an outstanding display of riding in steering Mrs. Noreen Wilson's bay gelding over the 17 obstacles in the \$15,000 race.

Roger Loret's Le Frigot was second by half a length and Mrs. Ronald Courmaitel's Ventose third, several lengths further back.

Herring Gull, a past winner of the Irish Grand National, is trained in Ireland by Paddy Mullins and in Britain by John Cleeves.

Mellor, many times obstacle champion in Britain, gave the cheering British contingent a big, toothless grin when he returned to the enclosure. The graying jockey has broken bones dozens of times and appears almost to be hunched-backed because of the heavy brace he wears to protect his spine.

But in spite of the exciting victory of Herring Gull, the Prix des Drags is not what it used to be. In 1968, because of the political disorders in France, the traditional parade of carriages and band concert for the fashionably dressed crowd was cancelled. It was finally decided to do away with the snobbish festivities completely as a gesture toward democracy in racing.

Nucetola Named To NBA Position As Officials' Boss

NEW YORK, June 24 (NYT).—John Nucetola, supervisor of basketball officials for the Eastern College Athletic Conference for the last 12 years, has been named to a similar post with the National Basketball Association.

Nucetola replaces Dolph Schayes, who left the position in March to become coach of the Buffalo Braves, the new NBA franchise.

Nucetola has been a basketball official in the ECAC for 25 years before becoming supervisor. He is also a former basketball coach of Newtown High School in Queens.

U.S. Rider Captures Aachen Blue Ribbon

AACHEN, Germany, June 24 (AP).—William Steinkraus of the U.S. Equestrian Team guided Snowbound to first place in a difficult jumping test over 12 obstacles and 14 jumps at the Aachen International Horse Show.

Snowbound's performance was flawless, was timed in 80.3 seconds for the 650-meter course.

Frank Chapot of the United States on White Lightning had the best time of 78 seconds, but finished ninth because of a penalty point. Kathy Kuehn of the United States finished fifth in another jumping race.

Nelson Pessoa of Brazil won the first qualification round for Wednesday's international jumping championship.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	44	24	.647
New York	39	29	.571
Chicago	38	30	.559
Los Angeles	31	38	.447
Seattle	29	34	.459
Washington	20	37	.348

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	40	24	.625
Pittsburgh	35	29	.547
St. Louis	34	30	.530
Philadelphia	30	35	.462
Montreal	24	43	.353

Western Division
Los Angeles 40, 22, .645
San Francisco 35, 29, .547
Seattle 31, 35, .469
Houston 29, 34, .459
Oakland 23, 44, .344

Eastern Division
New York 39, 29, .571
Baltimore 44, 24, .647
Chicago 38, 30, .559
Los Angeles 31, 38, .447
Seattle 29, 34, .459
Washington 20, 37, .348

Midwest Division
Chicago 40, 24, .625
Pittsburgh 35, 29, .547
St. Louis 34, 30, .530
Philadelphia 30, 35, .462
Montreal 24, 43, .353

South Division
Los Angeles 40, 22, .645
San Francisco 35, 29, .547
Seattle 31, 35, .469
Houston 29, 34, .459
Oakland 23, 44, .344

Monday's Results
Kansas City 7, Oakland 2
Milwaukee 9, Minnesota 2
Washington 5, Detroit 2
Boston 1, California 1
Chicago 1, Baltimore 1

Tuesday's Games
Kansas City at Oakland, night
Chicago at California, night
Minnesota at Milwaukee, night
Detroit at Washington, night
Cleveland 7, at New York 4
Baltimore at Boston, night

Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	39	29	.571
Chicago	40	24	.625
Pittsburgh	35	29	.547
St. Louis	34	30	.530
Philadelphia	30	35	.462
Montreal	24	43	.353

REAL ESTATE TO LET

FRENCH PROVINCES
RESIDENCE CAP MARTIN, Menton, July 4, 6 beds, large terrace, beach, 1000 sq. m., 1700 m. sea, 1000 sq. m. garden, 1000 sq. m. swimming pool, 1000 sq. m. tennis court, 1000 sq. m. parking, 1000 sq. m. garage, 1000 sq. m. stable, 1000 sq. m. barn, 1000 sq. m. chicken house, 1000 sq. m. pig sty, 1000 sq. m. cow shed, 1000 sq. m. horse stable, 1000 sq. m. sheep pen, 1000 sq. m. goat pen, 1000 sq. m. rabbit hutch, 1000 sq. m. poultry house, 1000 sq. m. laundry, 1000 sq. m. kitchen, 1000 sq. m. living room, 1000 sq. m. dining room, 1000 sq. m. sitting room, 1000 sq. m. study, 1000 sq. m. office, 1000 sq. m. library, 1000 sq. m. music room, 1000 sq. m. play room, 1000 sq. m. games room, 1000 sq. m. hobby room, 1000 sq. m. workshop, 1000 sq. m. garage, 1000 sq. m. stable, 1000 sq. m. barn, 1000 sq. m. chicken house, 1000 sq. m. pig sty, 1000 sq. m. cow shed, 1000 sq. m. horse stable, 1000 sq. m. sheep pen, 1000 sq. m. goat pen, 1000 sq. m. rabbit hutch, 1000 sq. m. poultry house, 1000 sq. m. laundry, 1000 sq. m. kitchen, 1000 sq. m. living room, 1000 sq. m. dining room, 1000 sq. m. sitting room, 1000 sq. m. study, 1000 sq. m. office, 1000 sq. m. library, 1000 sq. m. music room, 1000 sq. m. play room, 1000 sq. m. games room, 1000 sq. m. hobby room, 1000 sq. m. workshop, 1000 sq. m. garage, 1000 sq. m. stable, 1000 sq. m. barn, 1000 sq. m. chicken house, 1000 sq. m. pig sty, 1000 sq. m. cow shed, 1000 sq. m. horse stable, 1000 sq. m. sheep pen, 1000 sq. m. goat pen, 1000 sq. m. rabbit hutch, 1000 sq. m. poultry house, 1000 sq. m. laundry, 1000 sq. m. kitchen, 1000 sq. m. living room, 1000 sq. m. dining room, 1000 sq. m. sitting room, 1000 sq. m. study, 1000 sq. m. office, 1000 sq. m. library, 1000 sq. m. music room, 1000 sq. m. play room, 1000 sq. m. games room, 1000 sq. m. hobby room, 1000 sq. m. workshop, 1000 sq. m. garage, 1000 sq. m. stable, 1000 sq. m. barn, 1000 sq. m. chicken house, 1000 sq. m. pig sty, 1000 sq. m. cow shed, 1000 sq. m. horse stable, 1000 sq. m. 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m. poultry house, 1000 sq. m. laundry, 1000 sq. m. kitchen

